



# FortiMail® Secure Messaging Platform 5.2.0

## Log Message Reference



## FortiMail® Secure Messaging Platform 5.2.0 Log Message Reference

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# About FortiMail logs

FortiMail logs can provide information on network email activity that helps identify security issues such as viruses detected within an email.

For information about configuring logging in FortiMail, see the [FortiMail Administration Guide](#).

This section provides information on the following topics:

- [Accessing FortiMail log messages](#)
- [Log message syntax](#)
- [Log types](#)
- [Subtypes](#)
- [Severity/Priority levels](#)
- [Log message cross search](#)

## Accessing FortiMail log messages

There are several ways you can access FortiMail log messages:

- On the FortiMail web UI, you can view log messages by going to *Monitor > Log*. For details, see the FortiMail Administration Guide.
- On the FortiMail web UI, under *Monitor > Log*, you can download log messages to your local PC and view them later.
- You can send log messages to a FortiAnalyzer unit by going to *Log and Report > Log Settings > Remote Log Settings* and view them on FortiAnalyzer.
- You can send log messages to any Syslog server by going to *Log and Report > Log Settings > Remote Log Settings*.

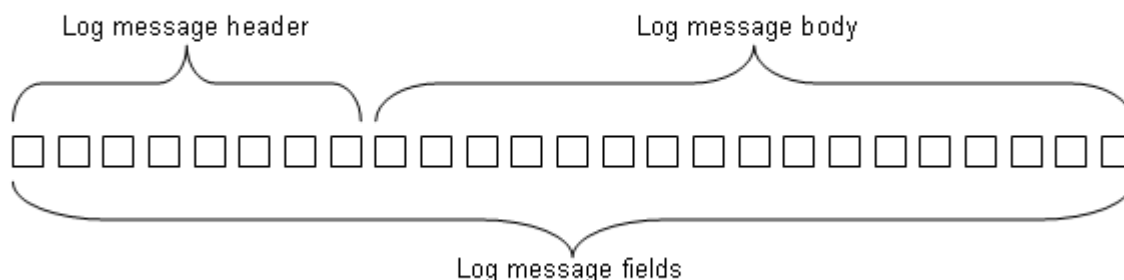
## Log message syntax

All FortiMail log messages are comprised of a log header and a log body.

- **Header** — Contains the time and date the log originated, a log identifier, the type of log, the severity level (priority) and where the log message originated.
- **Body** — Describes the reason why the log was created, plus any actions that the FortiMail appliance took to respond to it. ***These fields may vary by log type.***



**Figure 1:** Log message header and body



For example, in the following event log, the bold section is the header and the italic section is the body.

```
date=2012-08-17 time=12:26:41 device_id=FE100C3909600504  
log_id=0001001623 type=event subtype=admin pri=information user=admin  
ui=GUI(172.20.120.26) action=login status=success reason=none msg="User  
admin login successfully from GUI(172.20.120.26)"
```

#### Device ID field

Depending on where you view log messages, log formats may vary slightly. For example, if you view logs on the FortiMail web UI or download them to your local PC, the log messages do not contain the device ID field. If you send the logs to FortiAnalyzer or other Syslog servers, the device ID field will be added.

#### Endpoint field

Starting from 4.0 MR3, a field called `endpoint` was added to the history and antispam logs. This field displays the endpoint's subscriber ID, MSISDN, login ID, or other identifiers. This field is empty if the sender IP is not matched to any endpoint identifier or if the endpoint reputation is not enabled in the session profiles.

#### Log\_part field

For FortiMail 3.0 MR3 and up, the log header of some log messages may include an extra field, `log_part`, which provides numbered identification (such as 00, 01, and 02) when a log message has been split. Log splitting occurs in FortiMail 3.0 MR3 and up because the log message length was reduced.

#### Hex numbers in history logs

If you view the log messages on the FortiMail web UI or send the logs to a Syslog server, the dispositions and classifiers are displayed in English terms. However, if you download log files from FortiMail web UI to your PC and open them, the dispositions and classifiers are displayed in hex numbers. For explanation of these numbers, see the [“Log message dispositions and classifiers” on page 14](#).

## Log types

FortiMail logs record per recipient, presenting log information in a very different way than most other logs do. By recording logs per recipient, log information is presented in layers, which means that one log file type contains the what and another log file type contains the why. For

example, a log message in the history log contains an email message that the FortiMail unit flagged as spam (the what) and the antispam log contains why the FortiMail unit flagged the email message as spam (the why).

FortiMail logs are divided into the following types:

Log Types	Default File Name	Description
History (statistics)	alog	Records all email traffic going through the FortiMail unit.
Event	elog	Records management and email related activities. Management activity events include changes to the system configuration as well as administrator and user log in and log outs. Activity events include system activities.
Antispam (spam)	slog	Records spam detection events.
Antivirus (virus)	vlog	Records virus intrusion events.
Encryption (encrypt)	nlog	Records detection of IBE-related events.

Email related logs contain a session identification (ID) number, which is located in the session ID field of the log message. The session ID corresponds to all the relevant log types so that the administrator can get all the information about the event or activity that occurred on their network.

## History/statistics logs

History logs are used to quickly determine the disposition of a message. History logs describe what action was taken by the FortiMail unit. Administrators use the history logs to quickly determine the status of a message for a specific recipient, then either right-click that log message and select *Cross Search*, or click the *Session ID* link. (See [“Log message cross search” on page 13](#)). All correlating history, event, antivirus and antispam log messages appear in a new tab where you can find out why that particular action was taken.

In the following log messages, the bolded information indicates what an administrator looks for when using history logs to find out what action was taken, and the antispam log to find out why the action was taken.

```
date=2012-07-16 time=12:22:56 device_id=FE100C3909600504
log_id=0200001075 type=statistics pri=information
session_id="q6GJMuPu003642-q6GJMuPv003642"
client_name="[172.20.140.94]" dst_ip="172.20.140.92" endpoint=""
from="user@external.lab" to="user5@external.lab" subject=""
mailer="mta" resolved="OK" direction="in" virus="" disposition="Reject"
classifier="Recipient Verification" message_length="188"
```

From the disposition, “Reject”, we know that the FortiMail unit rejected the email message. We then do a session ID cross search to find it within the antispam logs, as in the following:

```
date=2012-07-16 time=12:22:56 device_id=FE100C3909600504
log_id=0300001075 type=spam pri=information
session_id="q6GJMuPu003642-q6GJMuPv003642"
client_name="[172.20.140.94]" dst_ip="172.20.140.92" endpoint=""
```

```
from="user@external.lab" to="user5@external.lab" subject=""  
msg="<user5@external.lab>... User unknown"
```

In the above antispam log message, we now know why the FortiMail unit rejected the message because the message failed the recipient verification (User unknown), which is shown in the message field.

## Event logs

Event logs contain log messages that concern network or system activities and events, such as firmware upgrades or password changes. This log type shows what is occurring at the protocol level, as well as the TCP level.

The event log does not have the same relationship with the history log as the antispam or antivirus log does. The event log is not necessarily used for finding the reason why an event occurred because there may not be a corresponding session ID number. Event logs are also usually self-explanatory, meaning they usually give the what and why within the log message.

## Antispam logs

Antispam logs provide information pertaining to email messages that are classified as Spam or Ham messages. The antispam logs describe why they were classified, as was shown in the example in [“History/statistics logs” on page 10](#).

Antispam log messages describe spammy URI's, black/white listed IP addresses, or other techniques the FortiMail unit used to classify the message. Antispam log messages may also describe message processing errors, such as not handling email that was sent from a specific user.

## Antivirus logs

Antivirus logs provide information pertaining to email messages that are classified as virus or suspicious messages. These log messages describe what virus is contained in the email message or in a file attached to the email message.

Administrators use antivirus logs to determine why an attachment was stripped from a file after someone informed them about not receiving an attachment. Administrators may also use this log type to verify why the history log detected a virus.

The session ID is not usually used when looking up an antivirus log message; the time stated in the time field of the log message is usually used as well as using the search method.

## Encryption logs

Encryption logs provide information pertaining to IBE email encryption and decryption.

IBE is a type of public-key encryption. IBE uses identities (such as email addresses) to calculate encryption keys that can be used for encrypting and decrypting electronic messages. Compared with traditional public-key cryptography, IBE greatly simplifies the encryption process for both users and administrators. Another advantage is that a message recipient does not need any certificate or key pre-enrollment or specialized software to access the email.

## Subtypes

FortiMail logs are grouped into categories by log type and subtype as shown in the table below:

Log Type	Subtype
event	config admin system ha update pop3 imap smtp webmail
virus	infected
spam	(no subtype)
statistics	(no subtype)
encrypt	((no subtype)

## Severity/Priority levels

When you define a logging severity level, the FortiMail unit logs all messages at and above the selected severity level. For example, if you select Error, the FortiMail unit logs Error, Critical, Alert, and Emergency level messages.

Levels (0 is highest)	Name	Description
0	Emergency	The system has become unstable
1	Alert	Immediate action is required.
2	Critical	Functionality is affected.
3	Error	An error condition exists and functionality could be affected.
4	Warning	Functionality could be affected.
5	Notice	Information about normal events.
6	Information	General information about system operation.



FortiMail units log messages when the DNS server is unreachable. The severity level of the log message varies by the number of times that the DNS server could not be reached.

- Warning severity level log message: 15 failures in 5 minutes
- Alert severity level log message: 40 failures in 5 minutes

## Log message cross search

Since different types of log files record different events/activities, the same SMTP session (with one or more email messages sent during the session) or the same email message may be logged in different types of log files. For example, if the FortiMail units detects a virus in an email messages, this event will be logged in the following types of log files:

- History log: because the history log records the metadata of all sent and undelivered email messages.
- AntiVirus log: because a virus is detected. The antivirus log has more descriptions of the virus than the history log does.
- Event log: because the FortiMail system's antivirus process has been started and stopped.

To find and display all log messages triggered by the same SMTP session or the same email message, you can use the cross-search feature.



The cross-search searches log files recorded five minutes before and after the log entry (this design is for performance purpose). Therefore, the search may cover multiple log files but may not cover all the related log files if any log files are recorded out of the ten minutes interval.

**Figure 2:** Sample log message cross search results

History	Event	AntiVirus	AntiSpam	Cross search result: nA2LH0b3000028-nA2LH0b4000028		
Page 1 of 1				Records per page: 25	Total: 7	
Log Type	Date	Time	From	To	Subject	Message
History	2009-11-02	16:22:00	tt@teqa.com	tt@teqa.com	[VIRUS FOUND]viru	
AntiVirus	2009-11-02	16:22:00	tt@teqa.com	tt@teqa.com		The file eicarcom4.zip is infected with EICAR_TEST_FILE.
Event	2009-11-02	16:22:00				from="tt@teqa.com", size=1722, class=0, nrpts=1, msgid="0e6901c839428493789008e90c14ac"
Event	2009-11-02	16:22:00				Start of AV process
Event	2009-11-02	16:22:00				AntiVirus: cmd=data, reject=554 5.7.1 This email has been rejected. The email has been infected
Event	2009-11-02	16:22:00				End of AV process
Event	2009-11-02	16:22:00				to="tt@teqa.com", delay=00:00:00, pri=31722, stat=This email has been rejected. The email has

### To do a cross-search of the log messages

1. Go to *Monitor > Log*.
2. When viewing a log message on the *History*, *Even*, *AntiVirus*, or *AntiSpam* tab, right-click the log message that has a message ID. From the pop-up menu, select:
  - **Cross Search (Session)** to search for the log messages triggered by the same SMTP session. This may result in multiple email messages if multiple messages were sent in the same SMTP session.
  - **Cross Search (Message)** to search for the log messages triggered by the same email message.

You can also click the session ID of the log message to search for the log messages triggered by the same SMTP session. This is equivalent to the *Cross Search (Session)* pop-up menu.

All correlating history, event, antivirus and antis spam log messages will appear in a new tab.

# History/Statistics logs

This chapter contains information regarding history, or statistics log messages. History log messages record all mail traffic going through the FortiMail unit.

History logs are used to quickly determine the disposition of a message. History logs describe what action was taken by the FortiMail unit. Administrators use the history logs to quickly determine the status of a message for a specific recipient, then either right-click that log message and select *Cross Search*, or click the *Session ID* link. All correlating history, event, antivirus and antispam log messages appear in a new tab where you can find out why that particular action was taken.

For more information about log message cross search, see [“Log message cross search” on page 13](#).

## Example

If you export the FortiMail log messages to a remote Syslog server (including FortiAnalyzer), a history/statistics log would look like the following and the log fields would appear in the following order:

```
date=2013-02-25 time=07:01:34 device_id=FE100C3909600504
log_id=0200025843 type=statistics pri=information
session_id="r1PF1YTh025836-r1PF1YTh025836"
client_name="172.20.140.108" dst_ip="172.20.140.13" endpoint=""
from="aaa@bbb.com" to="user1@example.com" polid="0:1:0" domain=""
subject="" mailer="proxy" resolved="" direction="unknown" virus=""
disposition="0x200" classifier="0x17" message_length="199986"
```

## Policy ID and domain fields

Starting from v5.0 release, two new fields -- policy ID and domain -- have been added to history logs.

The policy ID is in the format of x:y:z, where:

- x is the ID of the global access control policy.
- y is the ID of the IP-based policy.
- z is the ID of the recipient-based policy.

If the value of x, y, and z is 0, it means that no policy is matched.

If the matched recipient-based policy is incoming, the protected domain will be logged in the domain field.

If the matched recipient-based policy is outgoing, the domain field will be empty.

## Log message dispositions and classifiers

Each history log contains one field called *Classifier* and another called *Disposition*.

The *Classifier* field displays which FortiMail scanner applies to the email message. For example, “Banned Word” means the email messages was detected by the FortiMail banned word scanner. The *Disposition* field specifies the action taken by the FortiMail unit.

If you view the log messages on the FortiMail web UI or send the logs to a Syslog server, the dispositions and classifiers are displayed in English terms. However, if you download log files from FortiMail web UI to your PC and open them, the dispositions and classifiers are displayed in hex numbers.

The following tables map the numbers with English terms.



When the classifier is “Attachment Filter”, a new field “atype” (attachment type) is also displayed. This field is for debug purpose only.

**Table 1: Classifiers**

Hex number	Classifier	Hex Number	Classifier
0x00	Undefined	0x21	Domain White
0x01	User White	0x22	Domain Black
0x02	User Black	0x23	SPF
0x03	System White	0x24	Domain Key
0x04	System Black	0x25	DKIM
0x05	DNSBL	0x26	Recipient Verification
0x06	SURBL	0x27	Bounce Verification
0x07	FortiGuard AntiSpam	0x28	Endpoint Reputation
0x08	FortiGuard AntiSpam-White	0x29	TLS Enforcement
0x09	Bayesian	0x2A	Message Cryptography
0x0A	Heuristic	0x2B	Delivery Control
0x0B	Dictionary Filter	0x2C	Encrypted Content
0x0C	Banned Word	0x2D	SPF Failure as Spam
0x0D	Deep Header	0x2E	Fragmented email
0x0E	Forged IP	0x2F	Email contains image
0x0F	Quarantine Control	0x30	Content Requires Encryption
0x10	Virus as Spam (before v4.3 release)	0x31	FortiGuard AntiSpam-IP
0x11	Attachment Filter (see note above)	0x32	Session Remote
0x12	Grey List	0x33	FortiGuard Phishing
0x13	Bypass Scan On Auth	0x34	AntiVirus
0x14	Disclaimer	0x35	Sender Address Rate Control
0x15	Defer Delivery	0x36	SMTP Auth Failure

0x16	Session Domain	0x37	Access Control List Reject
0x17	Session Limits	0x38	Access Control List Discard
0x18	Session White	0x39	Access Control List Bypass
0x19	Session Black	0x3a	FortiGuard Antispam Webfilter
0x1A	Content Monitor and Filter	0x3b	Newsletter Suspicious
0x1B	Content Monitor as Spam	0x3c	TLS Streaming
0x1C	Attachment as Spam	0x3d	Policy Match
0x1D	Image Spam	0x3e	Dynamic White List
0x1E	Sender Reputation	0x3f	Sender Verification
0x1F	Access Control List Relay Denied	0x40	Behavior Analysis
0x20	Whitelist Word		

**Table 2: Dispositions**

Hex number	Disposition	Hex Number	Disposition
0x00	Accept	0x1000	Disclaimer Header
0x01	Accept	0x2000	Defer
0x04	Reject	0x4000	Quarantine to Review
0x08	Add Header	0x8000	Content Filter as Spam
0x10	Modify Subject	0x10000	Encrypt
0x20	Quarantine	0x20000	Decrypt
0x40	Accept	0x40000	Alternate Host
0x80	Discard	0x80000	BCC
0x100	Replace	0x100000	Archive
0x200	Delay	0x200000	Customized repackage
0x400	Rewrite	0x400000	Repackage
0x800	Disclaimer Body	0x800000	Notification



The disposition field in a log message may contain one or more dispositions/actions.



# Event Config logs

This chapter contains information about Event Config log messages.

Event Config is a subtype log of the Event log type. Event Config logs record all configuration changes made to the system of the FortiMail unit, configuration setting, administration, including POP3, SMTP, and IMAP changes.

You can cross-search an Event Config log message to get more information about it. For more information about log message cross search, see [“Log message cross search” on page 13](#).

## Example

If you send the FortiMail log messages to a remote Syslog server (including FortiAnalyzer), a config event log would look like the following and the log fields would appear in the following order:

```
date=2012-08-09 time=12: 42:48 device_id=FE100C3909600504
log_id=0000000920 type=event subtype=config pri=information user=admin
ui=172.20.120.26 module=unknown submodule=unknown msg="changed settings
for 'log setting local'"
```

The config event logs contain the following messages:

FortiGuard autoupdate settings	Idle timeout	FortiMail disclaimer in header for incoming messages
System update setting	Authentication timeout	Local domains
interface IP address	System language	POP3 server port number
Access methods/status	LCD PIN number	Relay server name
Interface status	LCD PIN protection	SNMP memory threshold
Interface status/PPPoE status	GUI refresh interval	SMTP auth
Interface status/PPPoE settings	System idle and auth timeout	SMTP over ssl
Management IP	Admin addition	SMTP server port number
Interface access methods	Admin change	Status of email archiving
MTU change	Admin deletion	Email archiving account
Interface status	Admin password change	Email archiving rotate setting
Addressing mode of interface	HA settings	Archiving settings on local server
access methods	SNMP status	Archiving settings on remote server
Connect option of interface	SNMP config info	Archiving policy
access methods	SNMP CPU threshold	Archiving exempt
DNS change	SNMP memory threshold	System quarantine account
Primary DNS and secondary DNS	SNMP Logdisk threshold	System quarantine rotate setting
Default gateway	SNMP maildisk threshold	System quarantine quota settings
Route entry	SNMP deferred mqueue threshold	System quarantine settings
Route with destination IP address/netmask	SNMP virus detection threshold	Mail server settings
Routing entry	SNMP spam detection threshold	FortiMail appearance information
System timezone	SNMP community entry	FortiMail mail gw user group
Daylight saving time	SNMP community and host entry	
NTP server settings	FortiMail disclaimer in header for outgoing messages	
System time	FortiMail disclaimer in body for incoming messages	
Console pageNo setting		
Console mode setting		

Permission of mail	Password of email archiving account	Memory log setting
Mail server access		Log setting
Local domain deletion	Forwarding address for email archiving	Log setting elog
Local domain addition	Password of system quarantine account	Log policy
Local user		Alertemail setting
Local domain name	Forwarding address for system quarantine	Alertemail SMTP server
User group	Password of mail user	Alertemail target email addresses
Mail user addition/deletion	Display name of mail user	Alertemail configuration
Mail server user addition	User alias	
Mail server user set with information	POP3 auth profile	
Mail server user added with information	IMAP auth profile	
Mail server user deletion	Email banned word	
Disk quota of email archiving account	Local log setting	

## FortiGuard autoupdate settings

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Autoupdate settings have been changed by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator has changed the autoupdate settings using the CLI.

## System update setting

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="System update setting has been changed by user <user_name> via GUI (<ip_address>)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed a system update setting using the web-based manager.

## interface IP address

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config

<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="interface {port1 port2 ...} ip address changed by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed an interface IP address using the CLI.

## Access methods/status

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Interface {port1 port2 ...} {access methods   status} has been changed by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed the access methods or status of an interface using the CLI.

## Interface status

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="interface {port1 port2 ...} status changed by user<user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed the status of an interface using the CLI.

## Interface status/PPPoE status

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="interface {port1 port2 ...} status changed by user<user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed the status of an interface using the CLI.

## Interface status/PPPoE settings

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	user=<user_name> ui={console SSH(<ip_address>) telnet(<ip_address>)} module=system submodule=interface msg="PPPoE settings have been changed by user <user_name> via {console SSH(<ip_address>) telnet(<ip_address>) GUI(<ip_address>)}"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed PPPoE settings using the CLI or GUI.

## Management IP

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Management IP has been changed by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed the management IP using the CLI.

## Interface access methods

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Interface {port1 port2 ...} access methods has been changed by user <user name> via GUI (<ip_address>)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed access methods on an interface using the web-based manager.

## MTU change

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="MTU has been {enabled   disabled} for interface {port1 port2 ...} by user <user_name> via GUI(<ip_address>)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator enabled or disabled MTU for an interface using the web-based manager.

## Interface status

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Interface {port1 port2 ...} has been brought up by user <user_name> via GUI(<ip_address>)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed an interface to up using the web-based manager.

## Addressing mode of interface access methods

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Addressing mode of interface {port1 port2 ...} access methods has been changed by user <user_name> via GUI(<ip_address>)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed the access methods of an interface's addressing mode using the web-based manager.

## Connect option of interface access methods

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Connect option of interface {port1 port2 ...} access methods has been changed by user <user_name> via GUI(<ip_address>)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed the access methods of a connect option for an interface using the web-based manager.

## DNS change

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="DNS has been changed by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed DNS settings using the CLI.

## Primary DNS and secondary DNS

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="DNS has been changed to <primary_dns> and <secondary_dns> by user <user_name> via GUI (<ip_address>)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed the primary DNS and secondary DNS using the web-based manager.

## Default gateway

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="default gateway has been changed to <gateway_ip_address> by user <user_name> via GUI (<ip_address>)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed the default gateway IP address using the web-based manager.

## Route entry

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Route entry <number> has been deleted by user<user_name> via {console SSH(<ip_address>) telnet (<ip_address>) GUI(<ip_address>)}"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator deleted a route entry using the CLI or web-based manager.

## Route with destination IP address/netmask

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="A route to <destination_ip_address>/<destination_netmask> has been added by user <user_name> via {console SSH(<ip_address>) telnet (<ip_address>) GUI(<ip_address>)}"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator added a route with destination address/netmask using either the CLI or web-based manager.

## Routing entry

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Routing entry <number> has been changed by user <user_name> via {console SSH(<ip_address>) telnet (<ip_address>) GUI(<ip_address>)}"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed a routing entry using the CLI or web-based manager.

## System timezone

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="System timezone has been changed by user <user_name> via {console SSH(<ip_address>) telnet (<ip_address>) GUI(<ip_address>)}"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed the system timezone using the CLI or web-based manager.

## Daylight saving time

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Automatically adjust clock for Daylight Saving time has been changed by user<user_name> via GUI (<ip_address>)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed the option of automatically adjusting clock for daylight saving time using the web-based manager.

## NTP server settings

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="NTP server settings have been changed by user <user_name> via {console SSH(<ip_address>) telnet (<ip_address>) GUI(<ip_address>)}"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed NTP server settings using the CLI or web-based manager.

## System time

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="System time has been changed by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed the system time using the CLI.



## Console pageNo setting

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Console pageNo setting has been changed by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed the console page number setting using the CLI.

## Console mode setting

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Console mode setting has been changed to {line   batch} mode by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed the console mode setting to line or batch mode using the CLI.

## Idle timeout

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Idle timeout value has been changed by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed the idle timeout value using the CLI.

## Authentication timeout

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Authentication timeout value has been changed by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed authentication timeout value using the CLI.

## System language

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config

<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="System language has been changed to {en ja ko ch tra} by user <user_name> via {console SSH(<ip_address>) telnet (<ip_address>) GUI(<ip_address>)}"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed the system language to another language using the CLI or web-based manager.

## LCD PIN number

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="LCD PIN number has been changed by user <user_name> via {console SSH(<ip_address>) telnet (<ip_address>) GUI(<ip_address>)}"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed the LCD PIN number using the CLI or web-based manager.

## LCD PIN protection

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="LCD PIN protection has been {enable disable} by user <user_name> via {console SSH(<ip_address>) telnet (<ip_address>) GUI(<ip_address>)}"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed LCD PIN protection enabled or disabled using the CLI or web-based manager.

## GUI refresh interval

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="GUI refresh interval set to <interval> by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed web-based manager refresh interval set to another interval using the CLI.

## System idle and auth timeout

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information

<b>Message</b>	msg="{System idle and auth timeout   auth timeout} has been changed by user <user_name> via GUI (<ip_address>)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed both system idle and auth timeout or just auth timeout using the web-based manager.

## Admin addition

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Admin <user_name> has been added by user <user_name> via {console SSH(<ip_address>) telnet (<ip_address>) GUI(<ip_address>)}"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator has added another administrator using the CLI or web-based manager.

## Admin change

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Admin <user_name> has been changed by user <user_name> via {console SSH(<ip_address>) telnet (<ip_address>) GUI(<ip_address>)}"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed another administrator using the CL or web-based manager.

## Admin deletion

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Admin <user_name> has been deleted by user <user_name> via {console SSH(<ip_address>) telnet (<ip_address>) GUI(<ip_address>)}"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator deleted another administrator using the CLI or web-based manager.

## Admin password change

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="admin <user_name> password has been changed by user <user_name> via GUI (<ip_address>)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed another administrator's password using the web-based manager.

## HA settings

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="HA settings have been changed by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed HA settings using the CLI.

## SNMP status

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="SNMP has been {enabled disabled} by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator enabled/disabled SNMP using the CLI.

## SNMP config info

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="SNMP config info changed by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed SNMP config information using the CLI.

## SNMP CPU threshold

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="SNMP CPU threshold value has been changed by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed SNMP CPU threshold value using the CLI.

## SNMP memory threshold

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config

<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="SNMP Memory threshold value has been changed by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed the SNMP memory threshold value using the CLI.

## SNMP Logdisk threshold

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="SNMP Logdisk threshold value has been changed by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed SNMP log disk threshold value using the CLI.

## SNMP maildisk threshold

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="SNMP maildisk threshold value has been changed by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed the SNMP mail disk threshold value using the CLI.

## SNMP deferred mqueue threshold

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="SNMP Deferred mqueue threshold value has been changed by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed the SNMP deferred mqueue using the CLI.

## SNMP virus detection threshold

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="SNMP Virus detection threshold value has been changed by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed SNMP virus detection threshold value using the CLI.

## SNMP spam detection threshold

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="SNMP Spam detection threshold value has been changed by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed the SNMP Spam detection threshold value using the CLI.

## SNMP community entry

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="SNMP community entry <number> has been deleted by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator deleted an SNMP community entry using the CLI.

## SNMP community and host entry

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="SNMP community entry <entry_number> host <host_number> has been deleted by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator deleted an SNMP community entry and host using the CLI.

## FortiMail disclaimer in header for outgoing messages

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="FortiMail disclaimer in header for outgoing messages has been changed by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator has changed a FortiMail disclaimer header for outgoing messages using the CLI.

## FortiMail disclaimer in body for incoming messages

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="FortiMail disclaimer in body for incoming messages has been changed by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator has changed a FortiMail disclaimer body for incoming messages using the CLI.

## FortiMail disclaimer in header for incoming messages

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="FortiMail disclaimer in header for incoming messages has been changed by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator has changed a FortiMail disclaimer header for incoming messages using the CLI.

## Local domains

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Local domains has been modified by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator has modified local domains using the CLI.

## POP3 server port number

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="POP3 server port number has been modified to <port number> by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator has modified a POP3 server using the CLI.

## Relay server name

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Relay server name has been modified to <server name> by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator has modified a relay server name using the CLI.

## SNMP memory threshold

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="SNMP Memory threshold value has been changed by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator has changed SNMP Memory threshold value using the CLI.

## SMTP auth

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="smtp auth has been modified to <auth_profile_name> by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator has modified SMTP authentication using the CLI.

## SMTP over ssl

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="smtp over ssl has been modified to {enabled disabled} by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator has modified SMTP over SSL using the CLI.

## SMTP server port number

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config



<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="SMTP server port number has been modified to <port_number> by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator has modified SMTP server port number using the CLI.

## Status of email archiving

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="status of email archiving has been modified by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator has modified the status of email archiving using the CLI.

## Email archiving account

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="email archiving account has been modified by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator has modified the status of the email archiving account using the CLI.

## Email archiving rotate setting

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="email archiving rotate setting has been modified by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator has modified an email archiving rotate setting using the CLI.

## Archiving settings on local server

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Archiving settings on local server has been modified by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator has modified archiving settings on the local server using the CLI.

## Archiving settings on remote server

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Archiving settings on remote server has been modified by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator has modified archiving settings on a remote server using the CLI.

## Archiving policy

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Archiving policy has been modified by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator has modified an archiving policy using the CLI.

## Archiving exempt

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Archiving exempt has been modified by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator has modified an archiving exempt setting using the CLI.

## System quarantine account

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="system quarantine account has been modified by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator has modified the system quarantine account using the CLI.

## System quarantine rotate setting

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config

<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="system quarantine rotate setting has been modified by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator has modified a system quarantine rotate setting using the CLI.

## System quarantine quota settings

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="System quarantine quota settings on local server has been modified by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator has modified system quarantine quota settings using the CLI.

## System quarantine settings

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="System quarantine settings have been changed by user <user_name> via {console SSH(<ip_address>) telnet (<ip_address>) GUI(<ip_address>)}"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator has changed system quarantine settings using the CLI or web-based manager.

## Mail server settings

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Mail Server settings have been changed by user <user_name> via {console SSH(<ip_address>) telnet (<ip_address>) GUI(<ip_address>)}"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator has changed mail server settings using the CLI or web-based manager.

## FortiMail appearance information

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="FortiMail appearance information has been changed by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator has changed FortiMail appearance information using the CLI.

## FortiMail mail gw user group

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="FortiMail mail gw user group has been {changed   deleted} by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator has changed or deleted a FortiMail mail gateway user group using the CLI.

## Permission of mail

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Permission of mail from <email_address> is {set to (OK REJECT RELAY DISCARD)   deleted} by user <user_name> via {console SSH(<ip_address>) telnet (<ip_address>) GUI(<ip_address>)}"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator set or deleted permission of mail using the CLI or web-based manager.

## Mail server access

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Mail server access <string> is deleted by user <user_name> via GUI(<ip_address>)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator deleted mail server access using the web-based manager.

## Local domain deletion

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="local domain <domain_name> is deleted by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Message</b>	An administrator deleted a local domain using the CLI.

## Local domain addition

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Local domain name <domain_name> is added by user <user_name> via {console SSH(<ip_address>) telnet (<ip_address>) GUI(<ip_address>)}"
<b>Message</b>	An administrator added a local domain using the CLI or web-based manager.

## Local user

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Local user <user_name> has been {added   modified   deleted} by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator added, modified, or deleted a local user using the CLI.

## Local domain name

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Local domain name <domain_name> is added by user <user_name> via GUI(<ip_address>)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator added a local domain name using the web-based manager.

## User group

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="User group <group_name> has been {modified   deleted} by user <user_name> via {console SSH(<ip_address>) telnet (<ip_address>) GUI(<ip_address>)}"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator modified or deleted a user group using the CLI or web-based manager.

## Mail user addition/deletion

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>FortiMail version</b>	3.0
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="mail user <user_address> has been {added   deleted} by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator added or deleted a mail user using the CLI.

## Mail server user addition

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Mail server user <email_address> is added with information: displayname <display_name> by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator added a specified mail server user using the CLI.

## Mail server user set with information

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Mail server user <email_address> is set with information: displayname <display_name> by user <user_name> via {console SSH(<ip_address>) telnet (<ip_address>) GUI(<ip_address>)}"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator sets a mail server user with information using the CLI or web-based manager.

## Mail server user added with information

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Mail server user <email_address> is added with information: displayname <display_name> by user <user_name> via GUI(<ip_address>)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator added a mail server user with information using the web-based manager.

## Mail server user deletion

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Mail Server User <email_address> is deleted by user <user_name> via GUI(<ip_address>)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator deletes a mail server user using the web-based manager.

## Disk quota of email archiving account

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="disk quota of email archiving account has been modified by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator modified the disk quota of the email archiving account using the CLI.

## Password of email archiving account

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="password of email archiving account has been modified by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator modified the email archiving account password using the CLI.

## Forwarding address for email archiving

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="forwarding address for email archiving has been modified by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator modified the forwarding address for email archiving using the CLI.

## Password of system quarantine account

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="password of system quarantine account has been modified by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator modified the system quarantine account password using the CLI.

## Forwarding address for system quarantine

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="forwarding address for system quarantine has been modified by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator modified the system quarantine forwarding address using the CLI.

## Password of mail user

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="password of mail user <user_email_address> has been modified by user <user name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator modified the password of a mail user using the CLI.

## Display name of mail user

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="display name of mail user <user_address> has been modified by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator modified the display name of a specific mail user using the CLI.



## User alias

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="User alias <alias_name> has been {added   modified   deleted} by user <user_name> via GUI(<ip_address>)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator added, modified, or deleted a user alias using the web-based manager.

## POP3 auth profile

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="POP3 auth profile <profile_name> has been {added   renamed   modified   deleted} by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator added, renamed, modified, or deleted a POP3 auth profile using the CLI.

## IMAP auth profile

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="IMAP auth profile <profile_name> has been {added   modified   deleted} by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator added, modified, or deleted an IMAP auth profile using the CLI.

## Email banned word

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="email banned word was removed by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator removed an email banned word using the CLI.

## Local log setting

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Local log setting has been changed by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed a local log setting using the CLI.

## Memory log setting

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Memory logsetting has been changed by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed memory log setting using the CLI.

## Log setting

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Log setting has been changed by user <user_name> via {console SSH(<ip_address>) telnet (<ip_address>) GUI(<ip_address>)}"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed a log setting using the CLI or web-based manager.

## Log setting elog

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Log setting elog has been cleared by user <user_name> via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator cleared elog using the CLI.

## Log policy

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config

<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Log Policy has been modified by user admin via GUI(<ip_address>)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator has edited a log policy using the web-based manager.

## Alertemail setting

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Alertemail setting has been changed by user admin via CLI (console telnet ssh)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed the alert email setting using the CLI.

## Alertemail SMTP server

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Alertemail SMTP server has been changed to <server_name> and user has been changed to <user_name> by user <user_name> via GUI(<ip_address>)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed the alertemail SMTP server to and a user was changed using the web-based manager.

## Alertemail target email addresses

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Alertemail target email addresses have been changed by user <user_name> via GUI (<ip_address>)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator changed alert email target email addresses using the web-based manager.

## Alertemail configuration

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Config
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Alertemail configuration has been modified by user <user_name> via GUI(<ip_address>)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator modified alert email configuration using the web-based manager.

# Event System logs

This chapter contains information regarding Event System log messages.

Event System is a subtype log of the Event log type. Event System log messages inform you of system changes made to your FortiMail unit. For example, the log message may record a user that shuts down the system from the console, or a user that restarts the FortiMail unit from a system reboot from the console.

You can cross-search an Event System log message to get more information about it. For more information about log message cross search, see [“Log message cross search” on page 13](#).

The system event logs contain the following messages:

DNS servers	System reload	Upgrade system firmware failed
System restart	System reset	System mode
System shutdown	System firmware upgrade	

## DNS servers

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	System
<b>Severity</b>	Warning
<b>Message</b>	msg= “DNS: Connection timed out. No servers could be reached.”
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator could not reach any DNS servers before a time out occurred.

## System restart

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	System
<b>Severity</b>	Warning
<b>Message</b>	msg=“System has been restarted by user <user_name> via {console SSH(<ip_address>) telnet (<ip_address>) GUI(<ip_address>)}”
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator restarted the system using the CLI or web-based manager.

## System shutdown

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	System
<b>Severity</b>	Warning

<b>Message</b>	msg="System has been shutdown by user <user_name> via {console SSH(<ip_address>) telnet (<ip_address>) GUI(<ip_address>)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator shut down the system using the CLI or web-based manager.

## System reload

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	System
<b>Severity</b>	Warning
<b>Message</b>	msg="System has been reloaded by user <user_name> via {console SSH(<ip_address>) telnet (<ip_address>) GUI(<ip_address>)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator reloaded the system using the CLI or web-based manager.

## System reset

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	System
<b>Severity</b>	Warning
<b>Messages</b>	msg="System has been reset to factory default by user <user_name> via {console SSH (<ip_address>) telnet(<ip_address>) GUI(<ip_address>)   LCD}"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator reset the system to factory default using the CLI, web-based manager, or LCD.

## System firmware upgrade

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	System
<b>Severity</b>	Warning
<b>Messages</b>	msg="System firmware has been {upgraded   downgraded} by user <user_name> via {console SSH(<ip_address>) telnet(<ip_address>)  GUI(<ip_address>)}"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator upgraded/downgraded system firmware using the CLI or web-based manager.

## Upgrade system firmware failed

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	System
<b>Severity</b>	Warning

<b>Message</b>	msg="Upgrade system firmware failed by user <user_name> via {console SSH(<ip_address>)  telnet(<ip_address>) GUI(<ip_address>)}"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator upgraded system firmware unsuccessfully using the CLI, console, telnet, or web-based manager.

## System mode

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	System
<b>Severity</b>	Warning
<b>Messages</b>	msg="System has been changed to {gateway   server   transparent} mode by {user <user_name>   user LCD} via console SSH(<ip_address>) telnet(<ip_address>) GUI(<ip_address>)"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator or LCD user changed the mode to gateway, server, or transparent mode using the CLI, web-based manager or LCD.

# Event Update logs

This chapter contains information regarding Event Update log messages.

Event Update log is a subtype log of the Event log type. Event Update log messages contain information about the success or failure of an update of FortiGuard services, such as updating the virus database.

You can cross-search an Event Update log message to get more information about it. For more information about log message cross search, see [“Log message cross search” on page 13](#).

## FortiGuard update result

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Update
<b>Severity</b>	Warning
<b>Message</b>	msg="Update result: virusdb:<yes no>, avengine:<yes no>, spamdb:<yes no>, asengine:<yes no>
<b>Meaning</b>	The FortiMail unit updated the following FortiGuard services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Antivirus engine</li><li>• Virus database</li><li>• Spam database</li><li>• AntiSpam engine</li></ul>

# Event SMTP logs

This chapter contains information regarding Event-SMTP log messages.

Event SMTP log is a subtype log of the Event log type. Event SMTP log messages inform you of any SMTP-related events that occur.

You can cross-search an Event SMTP log message to get more information about it. For more information about log message cross search, see [“Log message cross search” on page 13](#).

The SMTP event logs contain the following messages:

SMTP-related events	FortiGuard antispam rule (FSAR) loaded	Antivirus database loaded
Starting flgrptd	Mail aliases rebuilt	Bayesian database training
Virus db loaded	Antivirus database loaded	Bayesian database training completed
FortiGuard antispam rule (FSAR) loading	Updated daemon restarted	
FASR readme	Antivirus database loading	

## SMTP-related events

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	SMTP
<b>Severity</b>	All severity levels
<b>Message</b>	msg=“<log_message_information>”
<b>Meaning</b>	Any SMTP-related events.

## Starting flgrptd

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	SMTP
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg= “Starting flgrptd”
<b>Meaning</b>	The reporting daemon is starting. The reporting daemon generates the reports that are available in the web-based manager, Log & Report > Reports. The reporting daemon generates the reports by parsing the various log files.

## Virus db loaded

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	SMTP



<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg= "Successfully loaded virus db: /var/spool/etc/vir"
<b>Meaning</b>	The antivirus database is successfully loaded.

## FortiGuard antispam rule (FSAR) loading

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	SMTP
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg= "Initializing FASR /var/spool/etc/antispam..."
<b>Meaning</b>	The FortiGuard Antispam Rule (FSAR) database is loading.

## FASR readme

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	SMTP
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg= "Parsing FASR Readme /var/spool/etc/antispam/README..."
<b>Meaning</b>	Parsing the accompanying README file which includes version information about the database.

## FortiGuard antispam rule (FSAR) loaded

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	SMTP
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg= "Initializing FASR /var/spool/etc/antispam done!"
<b>Meaning</b>	The parsing of the rule set is finished.

## Mail aliases rebuilt

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	SMTP
<b>Severity</b>	Notification
<b>Message</b>	user=mail ui=mail action=unknown status=success msg="**@*: alias database /var/spool/etc/mail/aliases has been rebuilt"
<b>Meaning</b>	Mail aliases have been rebuilt.

## Antivirus database loaded

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	SMTP
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Successfully loaded virus db: /var/spool/etc/virus"
<b>Meaning</b>	The antivirus database is loaded successfully.

## Updated daemon restarted

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	SMTP
<b>Severity</b>	Warning
<b>Message</b>	msg="Restart the updated daemon to re-load default avengine and virusdb..."
<b>Meaning</b>	Updated daemon is restarted to reload default antivirus engine and database.

## Antivirus database loading

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	SMTP
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg= "Loading virusdb: /var/spool/etc/vir..."
<b>Meaning</b>	The user is loading the antivirus database.

## Antivirus database loaded

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	SMTP
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg= "Successfully loaded virus db: /var/spool/etc/vir"
<b>Meaning</b>	The user successfully uploaded the antivirus database.

## Bayesian database training

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	SMTP
<b>Severity</b>	Information

<b>Message</b>	msg= "Bayesian Training user global bayesian"
<b>Meaning</b>	The FortiMail unit is training a specific bayesian database.

## Bayesian database training completed

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	SMTP
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg= "Bayesian Training: <integer> messages finished"
<b>Meaning</b>	A specific number of messages have completed the bayesian training.

# Event Admin logs

This chapter contains information regarding Event Admin log messages.

Event Admin log is a subtype log of the Event log type. Event Admin log messages inform you of administration changes made to your FortiMail unit.

You can cross-search an Event Admin log message to get more information about it. For more information about log message cross search, see [“Log message cross search” on page 13](#).

The admin event logs contain the following messages:

User login	Message cannot be read
Webmail login	Attachment saving failure
User login failure	LCD login
WebMail GUI failure	LCD login failure
Message retrieval failure	

## User login

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Admin
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="User <user_name> login successfully from {GUI(<ip_address>)   console SSH(<ip_address>) telnet(<ip_address>)}"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator successfully logged in using the web-based manager or CLI.

## Webmail login

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Admin
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="User <user_name> from <ip_address> logged in"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator from a specified IP address logged into the WebMail.

## User login failure

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Admin
<b>Severity</b>	Information

<b>Message</b>	msg="User <user_name> login failed from {console SSH(<ip_address>) telnet(<ip_address>)}"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator failed to log in using the console, SSH, or telnet.

## WebMail GUI failure

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Admin
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="mailbox_get_header: failed"
<b>Meaning</b>	The WebMail GUI cannot display the email message, or the quarantined message in the web-based manager.

## Message retrieval failure

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Admin
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="mailbox_get_num_parts: failed"
<b>Meaning</b>	Specific information in a message cannot be retrieved.

## Message cannot be read

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Admin
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Could not get message part"
<b>Meaning</b>	The message cannot be read from the mailbox.

## Attachment saving failure

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Admin
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Could not save attachment"
<b>Meaning</b>	An unknown failure occurred when trying to prepare the attachment for a user to download.

## LCD login

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Admin
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Login from LCD successfully"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator successfully logged in using the LCD.

## LCD login failure

<b>Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Admin
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="Login from LCD failed"
<b>Meaning</b>	An administrator failed to log in using the LCD.

# Event POP3 logs

This chapter contains information regarding Event POP3 log messages.

Event POP3 log is a subtype log of the Event log type. Event POP3 log messages inform you of any POP3-related events that occur.

You can cross-search an Event POP3 log message to get more information about it. For more information about log message cross search, see [“Log message cross search” on page 13](#).

## POP3-related events

<b>Log Type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	POP3
<b>Severity</b>	All severity levels
<b>Message</b>	msg=<log_message_information>
<b>Meaning</b>	Any POP3-related events.

# Event IMAP logs

This chapter contains information regarding Event IMAP log messages.

Event IMAP log is a subtype log of the Event log type. Event IMAP log messages inform you of any IMAP-related messages.

You can cross-search an Event IMAP log message to get more information about it. For more information about log message cross search, see [“Log message cross search” on page 13](#).

## IMAP-related events

<b>Log type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	IMAP
<b>Severity</b>	All severity levels
<b>Message</b>	msgs=“<log_message_information>”
<b>Meaning</b>	Any IMAP-related events.



# Event HA logs

This chapter contains information regarding Event HA (high availability) log messages.

Event HA log is a subtype log of the Event log type. Event HA log messages inform you of any high availability problems that may occur within a high availability cluster.

You can cross-search an Event HA log message to get more information about it. For more information about log message cross search, see [“Log message cross search” on page 13](#).

## Example

If you send the FortiMail log messages to a remote Syslog server (including FortiAnalyzer), an HA log would look like the following and the log fields would appear in the following order:

```
date=2012-08-09 time=10:30:31 device_id=FE100C3909600504
log_id=0004001036 type=event subtype=ha pri=notice user=ha ui=ha
action=none status=success msg="hahbd: heart beat status changed to
primary-hearbeat-port1=FAILED;secondary-hearbeat-port2=OK"
```

The HA event logs contain the following messages:

Master startup

Heartbeat check

Slave startup

Synchronization activities

HA role change

## Master startup

<b>Log type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	HA
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msgs="monitord: main loop starting, entering MASTER mode"
<b>Meaning</b>	The FortiMail unit is entering master mode.

## Slave startup

<b>Log type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	HA
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msgs="configd: main loop starting, entering slave mode"
<b>Meaning</b>	The FortiMail unit is entering slave mode.

## HA role change

<b>Log type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	HA
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msgs="monitord: ** reached retry limit, assuming MASTER role"
<b>Meaning</b>	The FortiMail unit is assuming the primary unit role because the retry limit was reached for connecting to the original primary unit.

## Heartbeat check

<b>Log type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	HA
<b>Severity</b>	Notice
<b>Message</b>	msg="hahbd: <message_text>"
<b>Meaning</b>	Heartbeat related activities.

## Synchronization activities

<b>Log type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	HA
<b>Severity</b>	Notice
<b>Message</b>	msg="hasyncd: <message_text>"
<b>Meaning</b>	Synchronization related information.

# Event Webmail logs

This chapter contains information regarding Event Webmail log messages.

Event Webmail log is a subtype log of the Event log type. Event Webmail log messages inform you of any webmail-related events.

You can cross-search an Event Webmail log message to get more information about it. For more information about log message cross search, see [“Log message cross search” on page 13](#).

## User login

<b>Log type</b>	Event
<b>Subtype</b>	Webmail
<b>Severity</b>	All severity levels
<b>Message</b>	msgs="User <user_name> from <IP address> logged in."
<b>Meaning</b>	A user logged into the FortiMail webmail.

# Antivirus logs

This chapter contains information regarding antivirus log messages, including an example of an antivirus log message.

Antivirus log messages have a subtype called “infected”. Antivirus log messages inform you of viruses detected by your FortiMail unit.

Antivirus uses a dynamic error reporting scheme. This scheme is unable to create a definitive list of log messages that you may encounter. Errors are logged in a format similar to the following example.

You can cross-search an antivirus log message to get more information about it. For more information about log message cross search, see [“Log message cross search” on page 13](#).

## Example

If you send the FortiMail log messages to a remote Syslog server (including FortiAnalyzer), an antivirus log would look like the following and the log fields would appear in the following order:

```
date=2012-07-24 time=17:07:42 device_id=FE100C3909600504
log_id=0100000924 type=virus subtype=infected pri=information
from="syntax@www.ca" to="user2@1.ca" src=172.20.140.94
session_id="q6OL7fsQ018870-q6OL7fsR018870" msg="The file
inline-16-69.dat is infected with EICAR_TEST_FILE."
```

## Virus infection

Log Type	encrypt
Subtype	infected
Severity	information
Message	msg="The file name is infected with <virus_name>"
Meaning	The file contains the specified virus.

# Antispam logs

This chapter contains information regarding spam log messages, including an example of a Antispam log message. Antispam log messages notify you of any spammed email.

The FortiMail Antispam uses a dynamic error reporting scheme. This scheme is unable to create a definitive list of log messages that you may encounter. Errors are logged in a format similar to the following example.

You can cross-search an antispam log message to get more information about it. For more information about log message cross search, see [“Log message cross search” on page 13](#).

## Example

If you send the FortiMail log messages to a remote Syslog server (including FortiAnalyzer), an antispam log would look like the following and the log fields would appear in the following order:

```
date=2012-07-20 time=14:33:26 device_id=FE100C3909600504
log_id=0300000924 type=spam pri=information
session_id="q6KIXPZe008097-q6KIXPZf008097"
client_name="[172.20.140.94]" dst_ip="172.20.140.92" endpoint=""
from="syntax@www.ca" to="user1@l.ca" subject="Email with wd, excel, and
rtf test" msg="Detected by BannedWord test"
```

## Spam-related events

<b>Log Type</b>	spam
<b>Severity</b>	Information
<b>Message</b>	msg="<log_message_information>"
<b>Meaning</b>	Any spam-related events.

# Encryption logs

This chapter contains information regarding encryption log messages, including an example of an encryption log message. Encryption log messages inform you of any FortiMail IBE encryption activities.

You can cross-search an encryption log message to get more information about it. For more information about log message cross search, see [“Log message cross search” on page 13](#).

## Example

If you send the FortiMail log messages to a remote Syslog server (including FortiAnalyzer), an encryption log would look like the following and the log fields would appear in the following order:

```
date=2012-08-09 time=10:45:27 device_id=FE100C3909600504
log_id=0400005355 type=encrypt pri=information
session_id="q79Eiv8S007017-q79Eiv8T0070170001474" msg="User user1@1.ca
read secure message, id:'q79Eiv8S007017-q79Eiv8T0070170001474', sent
from: 'user2@2.ca', subject: 'ppt file'"
```

## Email encryption

Log Type	encrypt
Severity	Information
Message	msg="<IBE email encryption related information>"
Meaning	The log message records when FortiMail encrypts and decrypts an email, when the email notification is send to the recipient, when the recipient read the encrypted email, and when any IBE user status expires.

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